reference to issues related to security and counter-terrorism, the Declaration *inter alia* mentions that SCO Member States would "not allow their territories to be used to undermine the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of other member States, and they prohibit activities by organisations or gangs in their territories that the detrimental to the interests of other member States."

(c) to (e) The following attended the SCO Summit at Shanghai;

(i) Hu Jintao - President of China;

(ii) Vladimir Putin - President of Russia;

(iii) Nursultan Nazarbayev - President of Kazakhstan;

(iv) Islam Karimov - President of Uzbekistan;

(v) E. Rahmonov - President of Tajikistan;

(vi) K. Bakiev - President of Kyrgyz Republic;

(vii) Pervez Musharraf - President of Pakistan;

(viii) Mahmoud Ahmedinejad - President of Iran;

(ix) N. Enkhbayar - President of Mongolia.

Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime Minister of India, was not able to attend the SCO Summit due to domestic preoccupations and India was represented by the Shri Murli Deora, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act

1073. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draft Bill on US and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006 which has been presented before the US House International Relation Committee, says that the Presidential waiver would "cease to be effective" if India conducts a nuclear test; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the conditional ties imposed by the US on India's unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) A Bill titled the 'United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006' was introduced in the US House of Representatives and voted upon by the House International Relations committee on 27 June 2006. On 26 July 2006 the US House of

Representatives voted upon the bill and approved it with a margin of 359-68 votes. Under section 4(a) (2), this Act provides for cessation of the waiver if India engages in activities other than those from which it is exempt under Section 129 of the US Atomic Energy Act.

(b) It is the Government's position that the guiding principle for the resumption of civilian nuclear energy cooperation with the United States must remain the framework of the 18 July Joint Statement and India's Separation Plan. India is committed to continuing its unilateral voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing reiterated in the 18 July Joint Statement.

Indo-US Nuclear agreement

1074. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legislation passed by the US Congress regarding Indo-US nuclear agreement are in contravention to the Prime Ministerial assurance given to this House;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Nuclear Community in the country expressing certain doubts about the future impact of complete dependence on fuel supply for our energy security; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The US congress is yet to pass the final legislation that would facilitate civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the United State. The US house of Representatives voted on a Bill on 26 July 2006 and the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a draft Senate Bill on 29 June 2006. It would be premature to pass judgement on the legislation until its final text is known.

(b) and (c) Expansion of nuclear power capacity will be an important aspect of energy security and the country's 3-Stage Nuclear Power Programme provides that the larger fraction of nuclear energy in the long run would be derived from fuel sources available within the country through Fast Reactors and through use of thorium. Nuclear power capacity set-up through international civil nuclear cooperation is to be viewed as additionality to our domestic programme. With regard to supply of fuel for thermal reactors that would be offered to be placed under India-specific IAEA